G.R.S. IX—5]

Previous references. 1924.)

for 29-23-Sf 153 - Distress

File No. 22-23

Serial Nos. 3-4, X

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. R. 2

Part B for February 1924

SUBJECT

Gratuitous relief to the distressed people.

Letter no 516 dated 14th February 1924 to the Revenue Commr. in Mysore.

Informs him that his suggestion for diverting the unutilized portion out of the Flood relief Fund for giving gratuitous relief cannot be sanctioned and that the unutilized ~~proceeds~~ amounts should be surrendered to the Financial Department. No 517 dated 14-2-24. Copy of the above forwarded to the Comptroller for information.

23/2/26

G. R. S. 11] 1924

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Dis)

NOTES.

File No. 22-23

FILE HEADING.

Gratuitous Relief to distressed people in

From

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore

No. 297. Dated 5-2-24 Received 6-2-24.

Diary No. 377 Enclos. — Spare Copies. — Serial No. 3

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Suggests that Govt may be pleased to divert the bal. of Rs 4193-10-0 available out of the allotment of Rs 8500/- granted for relief to persons affected by high floods in Kadur, Shimoga, Mysore, Hassan & Chitaldrug in the months of July & August 1923 for granting gratuitous relief in the Distts of Tumkur & Kolar, now affected with distress on account of failure of rain.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Submitted for orders with references.

2/ A sum of Rs 2,200/- has been sanctioned for gratuitous relief in the Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Distts. This amount

NOTES—First Sheet.

Serial No.

may perhaps be considered to be the maximum that can be spent by Govt in the affected area till the end of March 1924.

3 From the latest report of the R.C, it was observed that it is only in the Tumkur Distt that the largest no of persons viz 255 are at present given gratuitous relief. The corresponding figures for Bangalore & Kolar Distts are 251 respectively. It is also reported that this first measure is being supplemented by private charity. It is therefore for consideration whether any additional allotment should be given for this purpose now. If the subscribers are willing, the R.C will have at his disposal an additional sum of Rs 552-15-6 for this purpose, as mentioned in para 2 of his letter.

4 The point for orders is whether the R.C. may divert the balance viz Rs 4193-10-0 out of the allotment of Rs 5000 given to Govt for flood relief for granting gratuitous relief in affected areas in the Distts of Kolar & Tumkur.

Rao 7.2.24
(Rev. Secy)

7.2.24.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. 72 of 1923-24

Serial No.	
5	There does not appear to be any need to transfer the amount to the districts affected by the drought
Flag H	It has been ordered that expenditure on account of ~~distress~~ Gratuitous relief in Kolar & Tumkur should be limited to Rs 1000 each, & in Bangalore to Rs 200, up to the end of March. The source from which these amounts should be found have also been indicated
Flag V (Dis 29-12-24)	7.2.1924 8.2.24 Seen) Before the 2 heads of the Office were merged & unlocking account recommended the 2 Dept Ex. i Dept 9 Draft Submitted. 12/2/24 Fair draft submitted. 13/2/24 Asst Secy) 13.2.24. 13.2.24

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

T. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 92 of 1923-24

Serial No.	
4	To The R.C. in Mysore No 516 Dt 14.2.24. Informs him that his suggestion for diverting the unutilized portion out of the Flood Relief Fund for giving gratuitous relief cannot be sanctioned & that the unutilized amount should be surrendered to the Fuel Dept To The Comptroller No 517 Dt 14.2.24 As a copy of 4 for info.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

2524

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

C. No. 297/23-24 *Bangalore,* 2nd February 1924.

D 327

FROM

K. Chandy, Esq., B.A.,

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Department.

Revenue

SIR,

I have the honour to state that, out of the sum of Rs.6,500/- placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of Chitaldrug, Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan in Government Order No.506-17/C.B. dated the 16th August 1923 and of Rs.2,000/- placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore in Government Order No.R. 752-6/R.M.7-23-6 dated the 23rd idem for the grant of relief to persons affected by high floods caused by the abnormal rains that fell in July and August 1923, a sum of Rs.4,193-10-0 as per details in the margin is remaining unutilised in the Districts. As there is no longer any necessity to utilise the sum for the purpose for which it was originally sanctioned, I beg to suggest that Government may be pleased to divert the amount for the grant of gratuitous relief in the Districts of Tumkur and Kolar, which are now affected with Distress on account of the failure of rains.

District.	Amount allotted.	Amount available.
1. Chitaldrug.	Rs.500/-.	Rs.400/-.
2. Kadur.	"3,000/-.	"2,018-10-0
3. Shimoga.	"2,000/-.	.....
4. Hassan.	"1,000/-.	"1,000/-.
5. Mysore.	"2,000/-.	" 775/-.
Total.	Rs.8,500/-.	Rs.4,193-10-0

2. I may add in this connection that, out of the sum of Rs.610/- placed at my disposal by the Social Service League, Mysore, in connection with flood relief in the above District, a sum of

P.T.O.

of Rs.552-15-6 is remaining unutilised and I propose utilising this amount also for the grant of gratuitous relief in the Districts of Kolar after obtaining the consent Tumkur and of the subscribers to the Fund through the Honorary Secretary of the League.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner.

BR.

G. R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

WL 2230—GPB—1,00,000—23-7-20

516

Dis 22-23-4

& 14.2.24

To

The Revenue Comm^r

Sir,

With reference to your letter no C 297/23-24 dated the 25th February 1924 regarding the use of the unutilized balance of Rs 4193-10-0 out of the grant given for relief of sufferers in the floods, for the grant of gratuitous relief in the distincts affected by distress, I am directed to state that Govt are not in favor of mixing up the two grants. The ~~matter~~ limit for the grant of gratuitous relief has already been fixed in para 6 of G.O. no 49-68/D

dated the 26th December 23.

I am to add that unutilized amounts of ~~this~~ grant for relief of sufferers from floods should be surrendered to the Financial Deptt as early as possible.

I have etc.

Sd/-

Secy to Govt.

Memo No 517/D dt 14.2.24

Copy with compliments to the Comptroller for info.

By order

Sd/-

Secy to Govt.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 506-17—C. B., dated 16th August 1923.

Damage to tanks, roads, etc., on account of high floods.

Issues instructions for affording necessary relief to the sufferers on account of —— owing to the abnormal rains in July and August 1923.

ORDER NO. 506-17—C. B., DATED 16TH AUGUST 1923.

From the information received from various sources as well as from the rainfall reports from the districts, Government came to learn, about the middle of July, that there was very heavy and unprecedented rainfall in some parts of the State, far above the average for the past several years, and addressed the Deputy Commissioners demi-officially to submit complete statistics and information as to whether any floods took place in any part and whether any damage or loss of property and life and damage to communications had been caused by such floods. The requisition from Government on the subject was dated the 19th of July 1923. In reply to this call for information, reports were submitted and a summary of these is given as Appendix I to this Order. The reports did not disclose any necessity for immediate action and Government hoped that as the district officers were already warned of the matter, they would keep a careful and vigilant watch over the situation and submit prompt intimation to Government in case there was any necessity for emergent relief.

2. The report of the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug which refers to the heavy rainfall in Bagur, Hosdurga and Harihar and particularly in the three villages of Dhulihole, Yalehole and Rajanahalli in Harihar Sub-Taluk, shows that some relief could have been given to the poor people in these villages whose houses were surrounded by water, some of which also eventually collapsed. Although it is satisfactory to note that the Deputy Commissioner asked for a report from his subordinates to ascertain what relief was necessary and that he took timely and necessary precautions to provide accommodation to the homeless, it does not appear from the subsequent reports from this district or from any communication received from the Revenue Commissioner on the subject, who forwarded the information to Government on the 16th of July last, what relief was actually granted by the Revenue Commissioner. A sum of Rs. 500 is now placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, for granting suitable relief in all the cases enumerated above. He is requested to proceed to the villages and personally see to the distribution of relief in all needy cases, making a detailed report on the subject through the Revenue Commissioner for the information of Government.

3. The report of the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga dated the 20th of July indicated that there were heavy floods in the Tunga and the Bhadra at Shimoga, Bhadravati, Tirthahalli and Honnali, and although no serious damage was reported from any of the taluks there was destruction of houses and slight loss of property. Communications were also blocked between Shimoga and Tirthahalli, Shimoga and Bhadravati, and Shimoga and Honnali. But normal conditions were restored after the cessation of rains, from the 13th July. The Deputy Commissioner appears to have called for detailed particulars regarding the damage and loss of property, but the subsequent reports from this district do not show that any information was really collected on the subject and necessary application made to Government for the grant of relief. From the information subsequently received it appears that a very large

number of tanks breached in this district, *i.e.*, 41 major and 73 minor. In most cases the damage reported to the crops was negligible but in one case the whole sluice recently constructed by the Public Works Department has been washed away, with a breach nearly of 80 feet in length. Details of damage to crops have not yet been reported. A subsequent report from the district, dated the 9th August, shows that there was an unusually heavy flood in the Tunga river at Tirthahalli and the local Tile Factory was in danger of being inundated. The local Samagodu Sri Ramachandradevaru temple was also surrounded and ten houses seem to have collapsed. There was fortunately no loss of life as people were rescued in good time by the energetic action of local authorities. A portion of the Manganese Line near the yard near Shimoga was washed away in July and there was also flooding of the foundations of the Iron Works at Bhadravati. No clear information is yet available as to the damage to roads and bridges in the district; the local Public Works Officers seem to have taken timely precaution to examine old bridges over the Shimoga-Honnali and Shimoga-Tirthahalli roads and make the heavy motor bus traffic safe over these roads. There was a heavy landslip beyond the Frontier of Nagar Taluk, 12 miles from the State borders at Kollurghat, within the limits of the South Canara District, and the Yedehalli hillock on the Tirthahalli road seems to have split to a length of nearly two furlongs. The total loss of house property is estimated in this district to be about Rs. 30,000 and the loss to fodder and stored grains to be about Rs. 10,000. The only loss of life that is reported was in the village called Ilakalale in the Sagar Taluk where unfortunately a woman and a girl are reported to have succumbed, having been buried in the debris by the sudden collapse of a dwelling house.

4. The first report of the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was dated the 20th of July and showed that there was considerable damage to roads and bridges. There was also one case in which two carts were carried away by the floods on the Narasimharajapur-Umblebyle road near the Bommenahalli toll-gate, although there was no loss of human life. There were also six instances in which tanks and anicuts were in great danger of being breached. Damage to huts in the villages was not considerable, only two such cases having been reported, *viz.*, one at Haliyur a hamlet of the Muttinakoppe village and the other at Kabbala attached to the Tadasa village, both in Narasimharajpur Sub-Taluk. Serious floods were, however, since reported and again there was a big landslip near Sollebyle, causing serious obstruction to traffic and also interruption to telegraph communication. Breaches also took place in the roads leading to Sringeri, that is, (1) Kadur-Agumbi road, and (2) Koppa-Sringeri road *via* Harihарpur and Hosakoppa and mails were held up. The Amildar of Koppa appears to have gone to all the affected places and taken all the necessary steps to protect life and property. He has reported damage to paddy fields owing to floods and the spread of Koleroga. There is no complete information from this district in regard to damage to roads and bridges and the landslips that have taken place; the information is meagre and it is necessary, therefore, to call for fuller details from the Public Works Department.

The flood at Balehonnur on the 6th and the 7th of August was phenomenal and a very large number of Government buildings have been damaged, but fortunately there has been no loss of life or valuable property. A few cooly huts here and there collapsed and it is necessary to give relief to the poor people by way of free grant of timber, etc. It appears that there has been some loss of cattle in the District owing to the floods. On the whole the reports from the Kadur District give sufficient details upon which relief measures can be started forthwith.

5. The preliminary report of July, received from the Hassan District, showed that an iron bridge between Anemahal and Hanbal had been washed away, that several tanks had breached and the roads running from Hole-Narsipur towards Arkalgud and Channarayapatna were under water. The Deputy Commissioner reported that the Amildars had been asked to submit detailed reports. The subsequent report called for from this district shows that although no loss of human life or cattle was reported from any of the taluks, some houses came down in Saklespur and several houses were damaged in Arkalgud town, that the iron bridge across the Chitnahalla in the Anemahal-Mudgere road near Agalahatty entirely collapsed, that half of the road to a length of about 150 feet of the Bangalore-Mangalore road near Donigal village

slipped and destroyed the plantations below, that there were damages to the Bisle and Maranahalli ghats, that a culvert on the Manjarabad-Kodlipet road near Karodi collapsed and that several tanks breached causing loss to standing crops.

6. From the information available, it is satisfactory to note that the Amildars have taken timely action in all the affected localities and that there has been no loss of life anywhere owing to the floods except as mentioned above in the village of Ilakalale in the Sagar Taluk where unfortunately a woman and a girl succumbed by the sudden collapse of a house.

It is possible that the reports so far received are not complete, as the information that has been furnished by the local officers on the urgent requisition from Government does not appear to be full in all cases. The Deputy Commissioners concerned are requested to visit all the affected localities forthwith and verify all the information now submitted, ascertaining in each case the exact damage and loss. They are also requested to personally distribute relief to the poor who have suffered on account of the destruction of their houses and huts. Suitable free grant of timber and bamboos should be made in all deserving cases and also money grants where there has been loss of grain or other property rendering the poor destitute for the time being. A sum of Rs. 3,000 is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, Rs. 2,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga and Rs. 1,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan for the immediate distribution of relief on these lines. Any additional funds that may be required should be applied for in due course without any loss of time whenever necessity for the same is realised.

7. To take a complete survey of the damage that has taken place to roads and buildings in the districts affected by the floods, it is necessary to prepare a complete list, talukwar, of such damage and the approximate cost of the restoration and repair works necessary. All urgent cases in which there is interruption of traffic or serious inconvenience to the public, danger to tanks or plantations or private property, should be reported forthwith by the local Public Works Department Officers, to the Executive Engineer who should consolidate the statements and make an emergent application to the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, for additional grants, taking up the most urgent works in anticipation of sanction and sending intimation thereof to the Chief Engineer. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is requested to obtain from the Deputy Commissioners complete lists of the tanks, Major and Minor which are reported to have breached, and depute an Assistant Engineer of the special projects division to verify each case and submit a consolidated report to Government showing therein the urgent cases which should be taken up this year for the relief of the distress of the raiyats who hold land under these tanks.

8. The consolidated report that has been received from the Revenue Commissioner in reply to the Government Memorandum of the 24th July last will appear as Appendix II to these Proceedings. Government request the Revenue Commissioner to proceed to the districts affected, make a hurried tour and see that the local officers take all the necessary steps indicated in these orders, and after detailed inspection of the localities, submit a report to Government, describing the exact situation as it stands at present.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
The Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

No. 506-17—C. B., DATED 16TH AUGUST 1923.

APPENDIX I.

List of replies received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in response to Dewan's Circular D. O. of the 19th July 1923:—

District	Date of report	Brief Summary
Shimoga ..	20th July 1923 ..	There were heavy floods in the Tunga and Bhadra rivers at Shimoga, Bhadravati, Tirthahalli and Honnali. No serious damages reported so far except destruction of certain houses and slight loss of property in consequence. Communications were interrupted for a couple of days between Shimoga and Tirthahalli, Shimoga and Bhadravati and Shimoga and Honnali; but normal conditions were restored immediately after cessation of rains, from 13th. Bridges safe till now. Reports regarding extent of damage called for.
Kadur ..	20th July 1923 ..	Unprecedented rainfall interfering with agricultural operations. Two tanks have suffered damage. Three tanks are in dangerous condition. One other tank was in danger but on account of timely action is out of danger now. Two bridges were washed away and two bridges damaged. Two carts, one drawn by bullocks and one by buffaloes, were carried away by floods near Bommenahalli toll-gate on Narasimharajapur-Umblebyle road. No loss of human life. All precautionary measures were being taken.
Hassan ..	21st July 1923 ..	Abnormal rainfall. One bridge between Anemahal and Hanbal washed away. One major tank and four minor tanks breached and three tanks dangerously leaky. Steps being taken to prevent breaches. Floods in Hemavati river submerged portions of road from Hole-Narsipur to Arkalgud and Channarayapatna. No loss of life or property was reported anywhere.
Chitaldrug ..	21st July 1923	Heavy rainfall in Davangere, Harihar and Hosdurga Floods in Tungabhadra ran high at Harihar on 10th and 11th July. One hundred and ten houses in the low-lying parts in Harihar Town were surrounded by water and portions of forty-five houses collapsed. Three villages in the Sub-Taluk were also surrounded by water, cutting off communications. Accommodation was generally provided to people who had to quit their houses.
Mysore ..	(1) 20th July 1923 (2) 21st July 1923	Anxiety was relieved by rains. Agricultural conditions favourable. No report of discharges of tanks, much less of breaches, received. There have been heavy floods however in the Cauvery and other rivers but at no time was any danger to life or property caused.

Appendix I—*concld.*

District	Date of report	Brief Summary
Tumkur ..	20th July 1923 ..	Rainfall during last week was higher than average. There was some anxiety in Maddagiri Taluk on account of failure of crops but rains improved situation. No reports of floods, etc., received.
Kolar ..	20th July 1923 ..	Rainfall not up to expectations and insufficient in many parts. The season is not, however, late and if sufficient rains come, the outlook is expected to improve.
Bangalore .	20th July 1923 ..	Rain was badly wanted and the situation has much improved by recent rains. No breaches were reported.

APPENDIX II.

NOTE.

The characteristic of the present south-west monsoon has been its exceedingly erratic behaviour. With very slight beginnings up to 23rd June 1923, it came in full force in the head waters of the Tunga and Bhadra valleys during the next week and poured abnormally during the next four weeks (June 30th to July 28th) with a comparatively very slight pull-back during the third week, all over the Western Ghats and the Tungabhadra basin, as also the plains to the east and north of these.

2. The monsoon has been unusually active yet again in the head waters of the Tunga and the Bhadra since the beginning of last week and it is not possible to say how the intensity will work itself out.

3. Districtwar statements of rainfall of the area affected during the period 23rd June 1923 to 11th August 1923, are appended.

I. Kadur District.

1. The intensity of the monsoon commenced in the head waters of the Bhadra (Sringeri and Koppa) as early as June 1923, and in its course specially traversed the whole of the Tunga and Bhadra valleys and Tarikere and Kadur Taluks almost till the 28th of July when it may be said to have slackened.

Its sudden activity evidenced near Balehonnur on the 6th instant has been fairly widespread, the country near Kalasa, Sringeri, Hariharpur coming in for much damage.

2. The rain was most persistent and abnormal in all the Taluks; specially near Balehonnur and in Sringeri, Narasimharajapur, Koppa and Tarikere, the fall was quite unprecedented. Rivers and rivulets are in floods continuously in the hilly and rugged parts of the District, isolating for a time certain tracts.

3. The damage that occurred is briefly summarised below:—

(*a*) *Tanks.*—Four tanks, one of these being Major and one anicut, are reported to have been damaged in Chikmagalur Taluk. Four were in danger but no damage resulted. In Tarikere Taluk, five tanks were in danger, but three tanks were actually damaged. In Kadur Taluk, the Madagkere and Iyyanakere are discharging; the leak in the rear slope of the bund is said to be long-standing and of no consequence.

(*b*) *Roads and Communications.*—The statement given below shows the damage that occurred:—

(1) Tarikere-Narasimharajapur road	...	Ratawala bridge seriously damaged.
(2) Between Kotgehar and Banakal	...	A small bridge washed away.
(3) Bababudan road	...	One tunnel damaged.
(4) Angadi-Devavrinda road (Planters' road)	..	One small wooden bridge washed away.
(5) Hariharpur-Kunimakki road	..	One culvert washed away.
(6) Koppa-Narve road ..	..	One small bridge washed away.
(7) Hariharpur-Sringeri road ..	..	One small culvert damaged.
(8) Hariharpur Ghat road ..	...	25 feet road and rough stone tunnel washed away.

(9) Arched bridge over Kudregundehalla is damaged.
(10) Bridge at Sanuvalli is damaged.

The Ghat roads near Hirebyle, Balur and other places were badly cut and damaged. Owing to breaches on both the roads leading to Sringeri (1) Kadur-Agumbe road and (2) Koppa-Sringeri road *via* Hariharpur, Hosakoppa mails from Koppa and Sringeri were held up on the 7th instant. The local officers of all Departments have been doing their best in attending to the damaged portions and restoring traffic.

(*c*) *Land-slips.*—On the Narve road, Koppa Taluk, near the 47th mile-stone, there was a heavy land-slip covering the road for about 100 yards length. The road has been now cleared of the debris. There were land-slips here and there on the Koppa-Hariharpur road. There was a big land-slip near Sollebyle obstructing traffic. By land-slips and falling of trees, telegraphic communication was interrupted near Balehonnur.

(*d*) *Loss of life.*—No loss of human life has been reported from any of the Taluks. One double-bullock cart and one cart drawn by two buffaloes were carried away by floods on the Narasimharajapur-Umblebyle road.

(*e*) *Damage to public buildings and houses.*—The Narasimharajapur Sub-Taluk Office leaked very badly. The stables of the Forest lodge and the Guards' quarters at Burz, Narasimharajapur Sub-Taluk, came down. The Public Works Department Sub-Overseer's lodge, Police Lines and Police Station at Balehonnur have suffered the loss amounting to Rs. 1,645. Some houses and huts in Balehonnur at Kalasa and some villages and cooly huts in a Coffee-Estate have been washed away. One small temple near Kalasa has been washed away and the outer walls of the big temple have suffered some damage. The Deputy Commissioner says that in the case of Haliyur, Narasimharajapur Sub-Taluk, steps are being taken to shift the village site higher up. The water rushed up to the sign posts at Balehonnur, but people had time to escape and there was no loss of life. Loss to property at Balehonnur alone is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

II. Shimoga District.

In the Shimoga District, the severity of the rainfall was most in the Tunga and Bhadra valleys, the plains of Honnali and Shikarpur being also affected (nearly as much). The rains slackened at Honnali by the 28th July and in the week following in the other parts; but there have been floods again in Tirthahalli about which a report has been sent by the Deputy Commissioner to the Chief Secretary on the 9th instant.

2. Almost all the tanks including Sulekere and Sowlanga are reported to have discharged. The rivers were in full flood. The record floods of the Tunga and the Bhadra (30 feet and 22 feet respectively), the like of which were not seen for the last forty years, caused considerable anxiety at the important towns which skirt the banks, Tirthahalli, Shimoga, Bhadravati and Honnali. This was again exceeded by the unusually heavy floods at Tirthahalli (*vide* Deputy Commissioner's report No. H. C. 18—23-24, dated 9th August 1923, to the Chief Secretary); but with no damage to lives and has since subsided. A woman and two boys who stood knee deep in water in a temple were rescued the next morning.

3. The damages caused have been briefly summarised below :—

(*a*) *Tanks.*—Forty-one major and 73 minor tanks are stated to have been damaged. The damage in almost all cases is confined to breaches in the bunds; in a few cases, waste weirs and unfinished brick, masonry and stone work have been washed away. The raiyats are stated to have attended with alacrity to mend the damage so far as lay in their power. The Public Works Department have been promptly informed and precautions taken to safeguard the tanks from further damage.

(*b*) *Roads and communications.*—Telegraphic communication between Tirthahalli and Koppa was disturbed and it has since been restored. Postal communication had been stopped for a couple of days between (i) Tirthahalli and Shimoga, (ii) Honnali and Shimoga, (iii) Shimoga and Shikarpur and (iv) Sagar and Shimoga, the first two routes having had two such interruptions, the roads having been under water at places. A portion of the road to Bhadravati near the Manganese yard was under water and a bit of the Manganese train line was washed away. No bridges were damaged. Some tunnels and small culverts were slightly damaged in some places. The Public Works Department authorities took steps to create facilities for traffic on these and other roads concerned as soon as possible and set right breaches. The old bridges on the Shimoga-Honnali and Shimoga-Tirthahalli roads are being examined with a view to the heavy motor-bus traffic being prevented from passing over them, should such a course become advisable. The telegraphic communication between Tirthahalli and Shimoga was interrupted and some more houses fell down.

(*c*) *Land-slips.*—Only on the frontier of the Nagar Taluk, (12 miles beyond Kollur Ghat in South Canara), a serious land-slip is said to have occurred. The restoration of the Ghat road which was completely closed thereby, has, it seems, been undertaken by the British authorities. In no other place has a land-slip occurred in the District. The Yedehalli hillock on the Tirthahalli road is said to have split for nearly two furlongs but no breach of the tank below is apprehended and no danger to the public is expected.

(*d*) *Loss of human life.*—No loss of life is reported in any of the Taluks except in Ilakalale village, Sagar Taluk, where a woman and a girl were unfortunately buried under the debris of a house which suddenly collapsed.

(*e*) *Damage to houses.*—No serious damage to houses has been reported. Huts and a few pot-tiled houses that were under water are said to have suffered. In Tirthahalli and Shimoga towns, about 110 houses in all have been damaged and the loss is estimated at nearly Rs. 30,000. In Honnali, some houses and sheds were slightly damaged. Necessary relief for free grant of timber and bamboos in very deserving cases has been arranged for. In Shimoga Town, the old Sowar Lines were used for accommodating houseless people when floods were at the highest. The blasting furnace at Bhadravati was under water; and it will take some time for work to be resumed.

(*f*) *Damage to fodder and stored grains.*—In some taluks, the floods caused damage to fodder and grains stored in hittals and pits, specially in the Honnali Taluk. The damage is estimated roughly at Rs. 10,000.

(*g*) *Damage to cultivation.*—Paddy fields, specially in the malnad, have been scoured and rutted and in the case of new transplantations of paddy and sugar-cane, some damage has resulted. The Agricultural Inspector has been touring out and advising about draining, etc.

4. In spite of the unusually heavy rains and the loss occasioned, the raiyats of the District are said to be very hopeful seeing that they had very unsatisfactory rainfall for the last five years.

III. CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. During this period specially at the commencement from the 30th June, there was heavy rainfall in Holalkere, Davangere and Harihar. But with the heavy rainfall of the Tungabhadra basin in the country higher up (Kadur and Shimoga Districts) naturally the Harihar Sub-Taluk came in for a bad spell of inundation.

2. The floods at Harihar in the Tungabhadra were the highest since 1882; about 100 houses in the low-lying parts of Harihar were under water. The Davangere water-works were under water up to plinth-level. As the severity of the rain in the Taluks of the District broke after the middle of July, not much loss was caused.

3. The loss that happened is summarised below:—

(*a*) *Tanks.*—One major tank in Jagalur Taluk breached causing a loss of Rs. 1,000. Three other tanks breached. Necessary steps were taken to ensure the safety of another tank which was in danger.

(*b*) *Land-slips.*—No land-slips have occurred anywhere. Fields are scoured here and there.

(*c*) *Loss of life.*—No loss of human life or of cattle occurred anywhere in the District.

(*d*) *Damage to houses.*—Forty-five houses in Harihar Town and forty-seven houses in six out-lying villages were damaged. It is reported that all possible aid was rendered to the sufferers at the time.

IV. HASSAN DISTRICT.

1. The monsoon has been heavy in the District during July, specially in Manjarabad, Arkalgud and Belur. The recent activity to the north (Kadur and Shimoga Districts) does not seem to have extended here.

2. *The damage is summarised below.*—Thirty-two tanks (some of these being major) are damaged seriously. No loss of human life or of cattle is reported from the Taluks. Two houses in Saklespur and 50 houses here and there in Arkalgud Town have been damaged. One iron bridge on the Anchedahal-Mudigere road and one culvert on the Manjarabad-Kodlipet road near Kerodi collapsed. In Manjarabad Taluk, the surfaces of roads, specially Ghat roads are cut. About 150 feet of Bangalore-Mangalore road near Donigal slipped down. Two rough stone tunnels on the Hole-Narsipur-Channarayapatna road were washed away. One District Board boat and several private boats were washed away. Standing crops on wet lands in Manjarabad Taluk on both sides of the Hemavathi are reported to have suffered much.

No. 506-17—C. B. dated 16th August 1923.

V. General.

The restoration and repair of communications and buildings and the relief of people rendered destitute owing to loss of houses and property on account of the unprecedented heavy floods are the urgent problems of the country affected. Prompt sanction of estimates and of applications for relief are indicated. The local officers of all Departments are doing their best to put heart into the people and to give relief as far as in their power lies.

It is difficult to estimate the amount that might be required for restoring communications and repairing Government buildings, and to relieve acute distress; and it appears to be necessary to afford facilities for very prompt sanction being accorded for such expenditure up to the limit of funds that might be set apart for the purpose.

W D 341—GPB—440—17-8-23.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 49-63 –D., dated 26th December 1923.

Measures for relief of Distress

Reviews the —— already adopted and issues further instructions placing additional grants for the purpose.

READ—

G. O. No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated the 7th December 1923, passing orders on the measures to be taken to afford relief in the affected parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts, and sanctioning an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 for subsistence loans and a further grant of Rs. 10,000 for tank maintenance works.

2. G. O. No. I. & C. 3686-96—Ft. 205-23-2, dated 8th December 1923, directing the Conservator of Forests to make arrangements for cutting grass in the Malnad forests for supply to the affected districts.

3. G. O No. 28-37—R. M. 11-23-126, dated 19th December 1923, sanctioning an additional allotment of Rs. 40,000 for the grant of Takavi and land improvement loans.

4. Proceedings of the meeting of the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Dictricts and certain select heads of departments held in the Public Offices on the 21st and 22nd December 1923, under the presidency of the Dewan at which the present situation and the measures necessary for providing relief were discussed.

ORDER NO. 49-63—D., DATED 26TH DECEMBER 1923.

From the reports received from the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar, it is found that in about 610 villages in Kolar District, 733 villages in Tumkur District and in parts of the Bangalore District seasonal conditions owing to the failure of the North-East monsoon are not satisfactory. The outturn of the Ragi crop has been very poor, and owing to the tanks not receiving any water Vaisakhi rice cultivation has been rendered impossible. The main features of the situation now are a serious scarcity of fodder and water for men and cattle. The prices of food grains are reported to be high, but as the unfavourable conditions are not general and are confined to only a small portion of the State, supplies of food grains in the market at present are adequate. The demand for labour has however been felt by the population in the affected tracts. The gathering in of the harvest—small as it has been—is at present affording the people a certain measure of employment. But when this is completed the demand for labour is likely to develop. It is therefore necessary that adequate provision should at once be made to start tank maintenance, village improvement and other useful public works so that the people may be able to earn their livelihood. With a view to secure this object, Government have already issued orders to the Deputy Commissioners and the Executive Engineers to push on actively all works for which provision has been made in the budget. Additional grants have been sanctioned for expanding tank and village works and also for excavating temporary wells in tank beds. Strict instructions have been given to grant takavi loans liberally, and substantial additions to the amounts provided in the budget for the different classes of works have been made. In regard to the supply of fodder, depots were opened in parts of Kolar and Tumkur Districts, but as the supplies were scanty and the prices beyond the means of the average cultivator, they were ordered to be closed. The Conservator of Forests has been directed to arrange for cutting grass in the Malnad forests of Shimoga and Kadur and to supply it to the affected districts on requisitions from the Deputy Commissioners. With a view to secure increased facilities for water the construction of drinking water wells in tank beds has been ordered and a large number have already been sunk. In extreme cases, the grant of gratuitous relief has also been authorised.

2. *Loans.*—The provision for Takavi and Land Improvement Loans in the budget for the current year is Rs. 65,000. On the receipt of the Revenue Commissioner's report that conditions in Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts were unfavourable, Government authorised

the Revenue Commissioner to withdraw the allotments made for other districts and place larger sums of money at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of these three districts. Instructions were also issued that loans should be granted freely and promptly. An additional sum of Rs. 45,000 has been granted for loans. A further sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for subsistence loans. As it is reported that the amounts provided till now have not been adequate to meet the applications so far received, Government are pleased to direct that an additional sum of Rs. 90,000 be placed at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner for meeting the loan requirements of Kolar and Tumkur districts up to the end of March 1924. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned for restoring to the other districts their allotments which have been withdrawn by the Revenue Commissioner for utilisation in the affected tracts. From the information furnished by the Deputy Commissioners at the meeting, Government observe that large sums of money have been sanctioned on account of subsistence loans. Government desire to point out that the grant of subsistence loans should be ordered only after careful enquiry and should be confined to the localities where the condition of the people requires such help. Indiscriminate grant of subsistence loans while it may not afford much relief to the people to whom it is given may on the other hand have very demoralising effects. The expansion of village and public works will afford the people the necessary relief. Raiyats in the affected area should be encouraged to take land improvement loans wherever possible. This will not only stimulate the construction of works which will afford employment to the labouring classes but will also lead to a permanent improvement of the condition of the people. The total grant on account of loans will thus stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Provision in the budget	65,000
Additional grants sanctioned till now	45,000
Grants for subsistence loans	25,000
Additional grant now sanctioned for Kolar and Tumkur	90,000
Do. do. for other districts	30,000
Total ...	2,55,000

Government direct that due care be exercised by the Revenue Officers of all grades in the disbursement of loans and that all *bonafide* applications must be promptly disposed of.

3. *Tank Maintenance Works.*—Tank maintenance works are a very useful class of works in a season like the present when the agricultural classes are eager to secure employment. They consist purely of earth-work and can be made available to the people in close proximity to their villages. Government desire to emphasise the desirability of taking up this class of works on an extensive scale. From the reports made by the Deputy Commissioners Government observe that the procedure so far followed has not been quite uniform or regular. Expenditure on account of tank maintenance is of the nature of an advance, which has to be recovered from the raiyats who are responsible for maintaining the bunds of their tanks up to standard. Under the existing orders the raiyats' liability is limited to one year's assessment. Government are pleased to direct that all tank maintenance works in which the cost of the work is not in excess of one year's assessment on the atchkat may be undertaken at once without previous sanction. The execution of works, in which the cost of maintenance work to be done exceeds one year's assessment imposes a liability on Government. In regard to such works the estimates should be submitted for sanction so that Government may be able to ascertain the exact liability that will be thus thrown on them which will have to be provided for in the Revenue account. As regards tank maintenance works which in view of the urgency of the situation have already been started, although the cost is more than a year's assessment they may be completed without delay but the Deputy Commissioners are requested to submit at once a list of such cases showing the additional liability that is thrown on Government. The lists should be submitted so as to reach Government before 15th of January 1924. On receipt of this information Government will pass orders sanctioning a fixed sum of money from which the liability of Government in excess of the raiyat's share will be met, so that additional works may be undertaken according to the needs of the situation.

4. *Tank Restoration.*—As it is reported that tank maintenance, village improvement and other works will afford sufficient employment to the people for the present, Government consider that no tank restoration works either major or minor need be undertaken outside the budget programme. If, however, in any particular locality suitable tank maintenance or village improvement works are not available and it is considered necessary to start fresh restoration works, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation should in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner submit proposals with detailed estimates for sanction. Government also consider it necessary that the Engineering Department should investigate the adequacy of the sanctioned programme of works in the different affected areas and have projects in readiness so that in the event of seasonal conditions continuing to be unfavourable, there may be no difficulty in starting works and in finding adequate employment to the people. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is requested to submit by the end of February a programme of

restoration works sanctioned and ready or for which raiyats have paid contributions which may be taken up if employment has to be provided for the people till the end of June 1924.

5. *Village Improvement Works.*—A sum of Rs 25,000 has been provided in the budget for expenditure under this head. In Government Order No. 1679-83—R M. 1123-28, dated 12th October 1923, a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for Village Improvement Works in Tumkur District. In Government Order No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated the 7th December 1923 a sum of Rs. 1,000 to each of the affected taluks has been earmarked for Village Improvement Works out of the sum of one lakh of rupees sanctioned in Government Order No. 2276-87—R M. 11-23-71, dated 22nd November 1923. The provision made for Village Improvement Work thus appears to be sufficient for the present. Information is not available as to the amount that has already been expended under this head. The question was raised that in view of the unfavourable seasonal conditions, the raiyat's share of the cost of village improvement work should be waived. Government consider that no general order waiving the contribution seems to be called for at the present stage. The cost of the raiyat's share of the work may be given as an advance in all cases in which the leading people of the village come forward to execute muchalikas to repay it. In other areas, preference should be given to tank maintenance works for affording employment to the people. In extreme cases where the people are unable to pay their share of the contribution and no other suitable employment can be found, the Revenue Commissioner may exercise his discretion and relax the rules.

6. *Gratuitous Relief.*—Government have already authorised the grant of gratuitous relief in extreme cases the expenditure being met out of the imprests granted to the Amildars. As it is desirable to fix a maximum for the purpose, Government are pleased to direct that the expenditure under this head be limited to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 each in the districts of Kolar and Tumkur and to Rs. 200 in the Bangalore district till the end of March 1924.

7. *Relief to Weavers and Artisans.*—The question of affording relief to weavers and artisans and also to people who on account of their social customs or scruples will not leave their houses will be separately considered.

8. *Fodder.*—Owing to the failure of the ragi crop and to the shrinkage in the wet cultivation, the difficulty for fodder in the affected areas has become great. With the approach of summer this difficulty is likely to become greater. The Deputy Commissioners report that the raiyats have already begun to dispose of their cattle for small prices. It is necessary to take all possible measures to secure that the cattle resources of the people are conserved to the maximum extent possible The fodder depots opened in September and October in parts of the Kolar and Tumkur districts did not yield successful results. The quantity that could be handled was limited and the prices at which they could be secured were beyond the means of the poorer population. In the Government Order of the 8th December, the Conservator of Forests was requested to cut grass in the malnad forests in Shimoga and Kadur and to arrange for its supply to the affected tracts on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioners. As it is felt that the quantity that could be transported into the affected areas would necessarily be limited in view of the restricted facilities for transportation available, it has been decided to cut as much grass as possible and stock it in convenient localities in the malnad itself. This grass will be made available free of cost to cattle that are taken to the malnad from the affected tracts. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to give wide publicity to this arrangement. The Agricultural Department will be requested to provide suitable camping grounds for the cattle moving towards malnad and debit the cost to the lumpsum now placed at its disposal for the purpose. Dr. Coleman has suggested the advisability of providing for additional relief by keeping at a Central Depot a stock of fodder in reserve for sale to raiyats at bare cost price. He has also suggested the starting of an experimental feeding camp in the Maddagiri taluk where fodder conditions are most unsatisfactory. In this camp, cattle are proposed to be fed on a mixed diet consisting of prickly pear, straw and concentrated food. This experiment is reported to have been made in the Bombay Presidency with very successful results. The proposed experiment is to be made with a view to find out if the scheme is likely to yield good results in Mysore and if so, it may be further extended. Government accept Dr. Coleman's proposals which, however inadequate to meet the fodder situation as a whole, is sure to minimise the great economical loss that now stares in the face the agricultural population of the affected tract.

9. The following grants are placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture :—

	Rs.
Advance for stocking a reserve of fodder	30,000
Concentration camps for feeding cattle in the malnad and provision for camping grounds enroute	17,000
Experimental feeding camp in Maddagiri	3,000
Total ...	50,000

No. 49-63--D, dated 26th December 1923.

The grants are to be operated upon on proper estimates which the Director of Agriculture is requested to submit for sanction with details of anticipated expenditure including establishment at an early date. In the meantime a sum of Rs. 10,000 is allowed to be drawn by him immediately to start operations. In regard to the cutting of grass, a sum of Rs. 5,000, has already been sanctioned by Government. In view of the decision to stock a larger quantity of cut grass in the malnad, larger grants will have to be placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, and he is requested to submit an estimate of the amount required for securing a supply of about 2,000 tons of grass based on the experience already gained.

10. *Drinking Water.*--In order to provide for drinking water in areas in which scarcity of water has been felt, Government have already indicated the necessity of excavating temporary wells in tank-beds, and expenditure on this account has been ordered to be met out of the sum of one lakh sanctioned in Government Order of 22nd November 1923. It is reported that a large number of them have already been sanctioned in the districts of Kolar and Tumkur and that several more estimates are under consideration. It was ascertained at the meeting that the construction of these wells had, in some cases, been transferred to the Local Boards. As this procedure is likely to create dual control and confusion in the accounts, Government direct that the temporary well scheme be administered solely by the officers of the Revenue Department.

11. *Irrigation Wells.*—Government consider it necessary to encourage as far as possible the construction of new irrigation wells and the repairing and deepening of existing Kapale wells in which water has failed or has gone down to a low level. In the maidan portions of the State these wells serve as a kind of insurance against drought in years of scanty rain-fall. Government have therefore resolved to sanction a scheme for the execution of all such works on a large scale. For the present a small staff consisting of a well-overseer with the necessary tools and plant will be employed under the Agricultural Department to render the necessary assistance to raiyats to repair the existing wells and to sink new ones. A sum of Rs. 1,760 is sanctioned for the purpose for a period of four months to be utilized as noted in the margin. The work should be started immediately. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to give wide publicity to this scheme and encourage raiyats to put in applications for loans for this purpose. The question of starting a larger campaign for the sinking of irrigation wells with the aid of improved appliances and technical advice is under the active consideration of Government.

	Rs.	
1 Well overseer	100	per month
1 Sub-overseer	30	,,
Travelling Allowance	60	,,
Lumpsum for the purchase of necessary portable tools and other accessories	1,000	

12. *Wages.* As the execution of the majority of works will devolve on the Public Works Department the discretion of fixing wages must vest primarily in the Executive Engineers who should ordinarily consult the Deputy Commissioners in the matter. The rates should not be too extravagant and should under no circumstances exceed the ordinary scheduled rates. At the same time care should be taken to see that the rates give the labourer a fair living wage, have a direct relationship to the prices prevailing in the neighbourhood for ragi and make some allowance for the dependants and children not coming to the works. Each Executive Engineer will submit in advance weekly for the information of the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineers of the Public Works Department a statement of the rates of wages paid by him for all kinds of relief works started under his control The Amildars should adopt these rates to secure uniformity. If there is any difference of opinion between the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department on the subject a reference should be made to Government.

13. *Establishment for Public Works Department.*—In order to secure that works are carried out efficiently some addition to the establishment appears to be necessary. Government will now authorise the Chief Engineer to incur expenditure on account of establishment up to a limit of 10 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred on the works. This amount will be inclusive of the cost of the temporary establishment already sanctioned.

14. *Establishment for Revenue Offices.*—Each affected taluk will be given a clerk on Rs. 25 and for each of the seriously affected taluks a special shekdar also will be sanctioned to assist the Amildar in the relief operations. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to send a list of taluks to which establishments should be sanctioned on the above basis. A clerk on Rs. 40 is sanctioned for each of the district offices of Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore to attend to the compilation of accounts, returns, etc., pertaining to distress relief, and similarly one accountant on Rs. 50 is sanctioned to the Revenue Commissioner's Office in addition to the staff already entertained for the purpose. Government desire to impress on the Revenue Commissioner the necessity of maintaining proper accounts of all expenditure incurred, classified under the various heads, according to Government sanction. When the present allotments are found inadequate a special report should be made to Government fully accounting for them and estimating further requirements up to 30th June 1924 if necessary.

Office of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,

Dated Bangalore 22nd June 1924.

C. No. 297/23-24 From

6826 / 8m

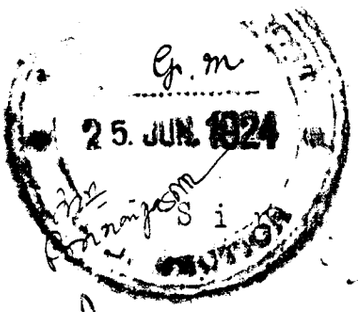
K. Chandy, Esq., B.A.,

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

39161

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, Bangalore.



With reference to Chief Secretary's letter No. P. 5221/G.M.99-23-3 dated 25th September 1923 sending two cheques amounting to Rs.215-1-9 from the Secretary, The Amateur Dramatic Association, Bangalore, for distribution to the Districts of Shimoga and Kadur for flood relief and in continuation of my letter No.C.297/23-24 dated 5th February 1924 intimating the intended disposal of unspent amounts contributed by the Social Service League, Mysore, for the same purpose, I have the honour to submit for the information of Government, the following brief report of the disposal of the sums contributed by the two aforesaid organisations:--

2. The Amateur Dramatic Association, Bangalore, contributed in all Rs.215-1-9 for Flood Relief out of which a sum of Rs.71-11-3 was spent in the Kadur District. The allotment of Rs.143-6-6 to the Shimoga District, which remained unspent there was subsequently transferred on 18th March 1924, with the consent of the Association, to the Tumkur District, for relieving cases of distress, not reached by Government measures, in the affected areas of the District.

3. The Social Service League contributed a sum of Rs.854-11-0 (as shown in the margin) for Flood Relief of which a sum of Rs.100/- in the Mysore District, a sum of Rs.50/- in the Kadur District and a sum of

On 3rd October 1923.	Rs.400-0-0
On 15th November 1923.	" 210-0-0
On 17th March 1924.	" 246-0-0
Total...	" 856-0-0
Deduct commission for encashment at the Bank of Mysore on three cheques	1-5-0
Balance	Rs 854-11-0

6826/gm

of Rs.49-0-0 in the Thiruvarur District were spent. The balance of Rs.335-0-0 was distributed in the early part of May 1924 with the consent of the League for relief as described in the previous paragraph in the distressed areas of Tumkur and Kolar Districts, the former getting Rs.377-8-0 and the latter Rs.297-11-0.

4. The reports of the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur Districts in the matter of the expenditure of the amounts placed at their disposal as above will be obtained after the relief measures are closed.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

K. Brandreth

Revenue Commissioner.

Entered

This question is being dealt with in the Famine Branch (Orders) Section, and may therefore be transferred to that Branch with the G.O. file referred to. (Put up herewith for ready reference)

SMD 26/6/24 (AR)

9513

Yes

To the Supdt., Famine Br. with compliments 27/6.

From paras 2 & 3 of the letter, it will be seen that after allotting necessary amounts for flood relief in the several districts, the balance was transferred to the Tumkur & Kolar Dists.

BR.

for